THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., N°. 647. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of GENERAL WARD, *deceased.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed to act as *Administrator* in the Estate of the late General Ward, requests that all parties indebted to, or having claims against the same, will communicate with him without delay.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 22nd November, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

A Steamer of the largest size, of the Messageries Impériales, will leave Hongkong for Suez, connecting with Marseilles, on or about the 28th of December. She touches at Saigon, Singapore, Galle and Aden, carrying passengers and cargo without change, through to Suez.

Plans of the ship can be seen, and Passage or Freight engaged at the office of the Agents.

Freight will be taken deliverable in London or at any port on the route.

A steamer of the Company will shortly connect this port with the main line from Hongkong.

Insurance under the Company's open policies can be *effected* at low rates of premium by application to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Provisional Agents.
tf Shanghai, November 28th, 1862.

CHINA AND JAPAN

(COAST AND RIVER)

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.

1,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2,10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

TOWING.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

"MARTIN WHITE,"

is now prepared to tow in the WOOSUNG and YANG-TZE RIVERS.

For further information, apply to

WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*

Orders left at Messrs. FOGG & Co., punctually attended to.
tf Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. ANGEL in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have established myself as *Broker and General Commission Agent* at this port under the style of ANGEL & Co.

C. H ANGEL.
Office next door to Messrs. HOWARD & Co., *Barrier Road.*
tf Shanghai, November 29th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CHINKIANG, 22nd *November*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Commission Agent* at the above Port.

W KENNETH.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. JOSEPH ISAAC REUBEN in our Firm ceased on the 5th day of August last.

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th Nov., 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EZRA MOSES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 5th of August last.

MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent*, under the style of COWIE & Co.

GEO. J. W. COWIE.

商易行 *Kow-yih Hang.*
nearly opposite Dr. BELL'S Residence, in Puchuen Road.
tf Shanghai, 18th Nov., 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late CHARLES WILLIAM GRIBBLE in the Firm of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD *ceased on this date.*

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD.
Shanghai, 31st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Messrs. GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, *Civil Engineers & Architects* will for the present be carried on by the Undersigned.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineer & Architect.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REIMER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS FROGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of August last.

OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this port, Puchuen Road, next door to Messrs. WATSON & Co.'s Hong.

HUGH INNES.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at this Port by Wright & Co., *General Storekeepers and Auctioneers*, will from this date be conducted by the Undersigned under the name and Firm of RICHARD GREENLAW & Co.

RICHARD GREENLAW.
Ningpo, Dec. 1st, 1862.

WITH reference to the above, Mr. J. C. WATSON is authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration, and for all Business connected with our Auction Sales Room, we hold ourselves responsible for the signature of Mr. HENRY BIRCH, our Auctioneer.

RICHARD GREENLAW & Co.
tf Ningpo, Dec. 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned at this Port, as *General Commission Agent*, will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. S. HUDSON & Co.

J. S. HUDSON.
13ma Ningpo, 13th December, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LAREEN and Mr. JAMES MILNICH were admitted partners in our Firm on the 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3ja Fuchau, 20th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STARNAUD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM MATTHEW HODSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE

MR WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. R. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.

R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE *Undersigned* has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze).
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILDE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st July last.

GILMAN & Co.
tf China, 24th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE in our Firm ceased on the 31st *December last.*

Mr. ROBERT BRAND and Mr. RANDAL HUMPSTON CHAMBERS are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. HITCHCOCK in our Firm terminated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR PROBST has this day been authorized to sign our Firm.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
20ma China, 20th September 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTINE HEARD in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are this day admitted Partners therein.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. GLOVER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by us at this Port will in *future be conducted* by Messrs. GLOVER & Co.

per pro. BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
EDW. HARRISON.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

MR. EDWARD HARRISON is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
17ja Nagasaki, 1st October, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm at this port, under the style of HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*

JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
E. C.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF TAELS.

In 200 Shares of 5,000 Tls. each.

PRINCIPAL office at Shanghai, where the affairs of the Company will be managed by a Salaried Secretary, under the control of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. VACHER, Esq., (of Messrs. Gilman & Co.) *Chairman.*
W. THORBURN, Esq., (of Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., (Agent Commercial Bank of India.)
A. BRAND, Esq., (of Messrs Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
A. CAMPBELL, Esq., (of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)

Agencies are about to be established at the principal Ports of China, and Japan, also in India and London.

The Company will shortly be prepared to issue at Shanghai, and at their various Agencies, Policies covering Marine Risks, which will be payable sixty days *after proof of loss*, either in China, India, or London.

L. JOSEPHS.
Secretary pro. tem.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policy holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, November 1st, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Undersigned* are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhfin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorized to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
31de Shanghai, 20th August, 1862.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are appointed Agents at Hankow for the above Office, and are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms upon Steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 30th September, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1852.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appoined Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $47,000 upon any one risk, and upon *Specie* per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and *Newcastle (Australia).*

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, *to an extent not exceeding* One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in *London*, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¼ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUDDER PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private *Dwelling Houses of the best description, used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of *Household furniture, &c.*, therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the *Profits after five successive payments.*

Parties applying for Assurances will please send *in full particulars of the Risk* to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, *will vitiate the Policy.*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 23 June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSUR. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, *On Buildings or on their contents.*
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin*, Capt. W. Sum[illegible], will be despatched from Shanghai on *Wednesday, the 24th instant, at daylight* (or such time of the night of the 23rd and 24th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,600 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 22nd inst.*, and PARCELS at this Office until noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

R. WARDEN,
Agent
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 19th December, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

In the Estate of the late RICHARD CRAWFORD *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the amounts due by them, and all persons having claims against the said Estate, are requested to toward their accounts to the Undersigned, on or before the *1st day of February*, 1863.

F. S. GREEN,
Executor.
31ja Ningpo, 18th December, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE "*FRIEND OF CHINA*" will re-appear at Shanghai with the ensuing year, and will be published on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. As news from that quarter is likely, for a long time, to be of the most interesting nature, the Editor and Proprietor hopes that the support hitherto accorded to his Journal in the South of China will be continued.

Canton, 10th November, 1862.

HAVING reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to inform the Community of Shanghai, that the "*FRIEND OF CHINA*" will be published at the premises known as the late Mr. CULBERTSON'S Printing Office, Hongque,—and that Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. in the British Settlement, and Messrs. MCKENZIE & Co. in the French Concession, have kindly undertaken to receive and forward any letters to his address.

WILLIAM TARRANT.
tf Shanghai, December 10th, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan. Mr. FREDERICK HAYLEY BELL is authorized to sign our name per procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
27de Shanghai, December 20th, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. A. P. CHAMBERLAINE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st of October last.

FRAZAR & Co
tf Shanghai, 20th December, 1862.

NOTICE.
British Ship "*TUNG-YU.*"

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, who may recover, or may have recovered property of any kind whatsoever from the wreck of the British Ship *Tung-yu* to furnish full particulars of the same to the Undersigned pending the adjustment of their claims for Salvage.

The law will be strictly enforced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th December, 1862.

Wm. Dato & Co.,

have just landed ex Volunteer & Patrician.

ENGLISH Grates, Stoves, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Coal-scuttles, Fire-guards, &c.

Four, three, and two Burner Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Moderator, Kerosine and Astrall Office and Reading Lamps.

Ladies' and Gent.'s Boots and Shoes of French and English make.

Ladies' and Gent.'s Hosiery, Woollen Jackets and Vests, Gloves, &c.

Gent.'s Underclothing, Crimean and Long Cloth Shirts.

27de Shanghai, Dec. 20th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHAPEL Hongque. Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England	Oct. 26	Hankow	Dec.
Hongkong	Dec. 13	Nagasaki	Dec. 14
Tientsin	Dec. 9	Kanagawa	Dec. 6

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong.. Sep.	11	Received *viâ* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „	3	Oct. 27

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 9th inst., WM. WEBB RIPLEY, aged 23 years.

At Nagasaki, on the 6th inst., Captain D. MCKENZIE, late master of the American Ship *Golden West*.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

December	*Ending 19th Dec. 1862.*		*Ending 19th Dec. 1861*	
13	Max 44	Min. 29	Max 56	Min 50
14	„ 36	„ 31	„ 56	„ 45
15	„ 48	„ 36	„ 57	„ 44
16	„ 40	„ 34	„ 56	„ 44
17	„ 42	„ 34	„ 56	„ 45
18	„ 42	„ 34	„ 48	„ 43
19	„ 45	„ 35	„ 48	„ 43

OPIUM.

December	*Malwa* New Tls. Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls. Old Tls.
13	620 a 625	595
15	620	595
16	625	595 a 600
17	625	590
18	625	590 a 595
19	none	none

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dec. 10th, *Kingsan*, (Am. sh.), from Fuchau; 10th, *Geelong*, (Br. bq.), from Newcastle, N.S.W.; 10th, *Typhoon*, (Br. bq), from Nagasaki; 19th, *Marco Polo*, from Fuchau; 10th, *Britain's Pride*, (Br. sch.), from wreck, *Tung-yu*; 19th, *Pekin*, (Br. str.), from Hongkong; 19th, *Po-Yang*, (Am. str), from Hankow; 11th, *Ayrshire Lass*, (Br str.), from Ningpo.

DEPARTED.—Dec. 19th, *Sophia*, (Ham. bq.), for Taiwan; 19th, *Spray* (Am. schr) for Fuchau; 19th, *Kiangse*, (Am str.), for Hankow and Ports; 12th, *Hainan*, (Ham bq.), for Amoy; 19th, *Troy*, (Br. sh.), for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Feima*, from Ningpo, Messrs. Rubin, Allen, and Jones. Per *Shanlee*, from Soonkiong, Major Hayes. Per str. *Swatow* from Tientsin and Chefoo, Messrs. Meadows, Platt, Henderson, Stammen, Capt. Baker, and Mrs. Richards and Child. Per str. *Yang-tsze*, from Kiukiang, Mr. Burnier. Per str. *Pekin*, from Hongkong, Lieut. Col. Porter, Capt. Murray Mrs. Pickwood and two Children, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Infant, Mr. Veillard and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Marand, Comte Kleczkowski, Messr. J. Gribble, Facquet, E. A. Clapp, A. O. Cook, C. P. Blather, Marks, F. W. White, Champaniet, Verny, Onesses, Lehir, Hongownes, Medelic, Lapoye, Harris, H. Smith, C. Severs, W. Campbell, Hodges, McKenzie, R. Campbell, and H. Wiggins.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHIN-KIANG, *28th November*, 1862.

British Steamers running on the Yang-tsze are no longer required to report at Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS,
3ja *Vice-Consul in Charge.*

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *December 10th*, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Offices of this Consulate will be closed to public business on the 25th and 26th instant, and also on the 1st and 2nd January, 1863.

WALTER MEDHURST,
o *Consul.*

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS,
SHANGHAI, *December 20th*, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thursday next being Christmas Day, and the Thursday following being New Year's Day, this Office will be closed, and that no Cargo can be landed, shipped or transhipped on either of those days.

G. H. FITZROY,
27de *Commissioner of Customs*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

THE London Mail of 10th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 25th December, and here on the 3rd January, 1863. It was received last year on the 16th January, 1862, per *Aden*.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20 1862.

AMONG the articles on the Taiping question in the English journals, which have lately appeared, are communications from some of the missionaries now in China, which are deserving of notice; especially one from the Revd. Dr. Legge of Hongkong. These contributions to the London press are generally favourable to the Taiping cause, and condemnatory of the foreign policy now in operation, and they have found a supporter in the *Daily News*, from which we gave an extract in our daily issue. Such articles command the greater attention of the thinking public, as they are moderate in language, and eschew the rabid blusterings of advocates like Colonel Sykes. Nevertheless, they are equally calculated to disseminate erroneous views concerning the present state of the Taiping movement, and its ultimate effects upon the prosperity of the country, which we deem it advisable should be placed in their true light before our English readers.

This letter of Dr. Legge, though not mentioning the Taipings in very favourable terms, at the same time argues that they are at least as good as the Imperialists. Without espousing the cause of the latter "body and soul," as a southern contemporary has it, we would point out that this is an impression erroneous in the extreme, and calculated seriously to mislead those at a distance, and not impossibly influence action in a manner antagonistic to British interests in China. Dr. Legge much exaggerates the difficulty of suppressing the Taiping Rebellion. If once undertaken in a systematic manner, and the conduct of affairs placed in competent hands, with the necessary force of disciplined troops it would be of easy accomplishment. He further invests it with an individuality which, in reality it does not possess; being now, (whatever it may have been formerly) more a vast predatory movement, under separate robber chiefs acting on their own responsibility, and for their own immediate benefit, than a systematic revolutionary scheme under the orders of one great head. That it is the latter, no doubt is Dr. Legge's impression, and the impression also probably of the mass of the people of England—who may naturally argue, if the contrary be hinted; surely Dr. Legge, a missionary of high standing and long experience in China, and who is now resident in that country, must be better informed than any one in England, having the advantage of basing his views on personal obversation. Such, however, is not the case: Dr. Legge is as much removed—as far as local advantages for either observation or information are concerned—from the scene of operations he treats of, as if he were in England.

Dr. Legge laments the hope as vain, "that there will be an honest return to the policy of neutrality." We confess we hardly understand his sentiments on this head. Surely he is not one who would have advocated our remaining neutral in August 1860, when the rebel hordes from Soochow, under the command of the brigand chief known as the Chung Wang, swept down on Shanghai, and in common with the native city threatened the safety of the Foreign Settlement. Had Mr. Bruce, in conjunction with Monsieur de Bourboulon not then "violated the policy of neutrality," (though we were actually at war with China at the time) and included in the defence of the European lines, that also of the Chinese city, the annihilation of trade would have followed. What then would have been the condition of this Settlement?—the most prosperous, the most rising commercial emporium in the East—what would have been the immediate advantages of the treaty, which the Allied Forces were at the time making step by step on the banks of the Peiho?—from what source would the allied indemnity monies now have been forthcoming?—how much short of the sum of thirteen millions sterling, would the English pecuniary interests, now annually involved in the trade of Shanghai have fallen?—how many thousand lives would have been sacrificed if the protection of the Allies' flags had been then withdrawn? Let Dr. Legge reflect and answer these queries if he can. He may reply "Nonsense! trade would have gone on as before: the Taipings would have been too happy to enter into commercial negotations with us." To arguments of this tenor all we can say is, that should such a consummation have resulted from the rebel occupation of Shanghai, it would have formed a solitary instance in the history of Taipingism; for, with the exception of contraband traffic with foreigners in munitions of war, trade has hitherto disappeared from whatever place has become its permanent seat: it knows no distinctions; villages once prosperous and happy; cities once opulent and populous, alike succumb to its blasting influence, and degenerate, with a rapidity rivalling that of incendiarism, into masses of blackened ruins.

Dr. Legge, it occurs to us, has hardly an adequate acquaintance with the facts of the case, or if so, he entirely overlooks our antecedent policy. He follows up the quotation already given, by remarking,—"We cannot help, it will be said, following up the course which Admiral Hope has initiated. But the British Parliament should lay down certain limits which neither ambition nor caprice on the part of conductors of affairs here may overpass." In our opinion, Admiral Hope has initiated no course but that which ought to enlist the sympathies and secure the commendation of every friend to suffering humanity. He had the means at his command, and he did not hesitate to make use of them in extension of that policy initiated by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, and approved of by the British Government. He saw hamlets burning, and helpless woman and children flying about like herds of wild cattle. On the eastern shore of the river which flows past Shanghai he saw that the wretched inhabitants had no resource but to submit to the fury of the Taipings, or take refuge in the sea, when his protecting arm was stretched forth to save them: and they were saved, while the surrounding country was restored to a state of tranquillity—at the expense, however, of the life of his able and energetic colleague, the gallant and lamented Admiral Protet.

The safety of Shanghai itself could not properly be secured, with the Taiping rebels in possession of the country up to its walls. A boundary line was consequently drawn, and they were cautioned that if they came within its thirty mile circuit, they would be treated as enemies. On the other hand if they remained beyond it, we would not interfere with them. They disregarded our injunctions, and continued from time to time threatening the city and Settlement, so that it became a necessity for our naval and military defenders to carry out by the force of arms what negotiation had failed to effect, and clear the circumscribed district from their desolating presence; which we are happy to state has been done, and that effectually, notwithstanding the mishap to which Dr. Legge alludes of the allied forces having to evacuate Kahding, until such time as the Imperialists were in a position to hold it permanently. The place has since been recaptured, and we venture to predict that never again will the banner of the Tien-wang, or any other of his chiefs float on its walls.

Our space precludes us going through in detail Dr. Legge's various arguments for abstaining from foreign interference in Taiping affairs: but Dr. Legge is hardly in a position to enter into the feelings of the residents of Shanghai, on a point to them of such vital importance. He resides in the sea-girt isle of Hongkong, within a comfortable Mission House, in a British colony where life and property are as safe, and aggression from without as little thought of, as at Gravesend or Greenwich. We in Shanghai, on the contrary, live some eight or nine hundred miles from Dr. Legge and his secure home; and, but for the presence of ships of war, and between 3,000 and 4,000 British and French bayonets round us, would be from day to day in dread of attack, so that in place of retiring after the fatigues of the day, to our peaceful slumbers, we should be taking our guard duty as a Volunteer defensive force at the various barricades on the outskirts of our Settlement—of which necessity has compelled the erection—a duty which, until the arrival of reinforcements from Tientsin and Hongkong, was a reality of the civilians life, during the severity of an unprecedented winter last season in Shanghai.

SOMETIME ago the British and Indian public were surprised with a "sensation" letter in the *Times of India*, purporting to come from a correspondent in Shanghai, reporting the most disgusting, false, and unnatural account of Chinese executions and torture of Taiping rebels, that the most distorted imagination could invent. At the time its publication reached us we refrained from polluting our columns with its beastly details, seeing that from the utter impossibility of such alleged cruelties existing in nature, that the statement contradicted itself, and required no refutation at our hands. Not so in England, where credence was given to the anonymous report, and the matter brought before the House of Commons, so that the British Government sent out to the authorities here, for an official contradiction of the falsehoods, which were accordingly forwarded.

Although not so heinous in its character, there is a "sensation" article in the Hongkong *Daily Press* of the 25th November last, giving a report from "A Shanghai Correspondent," of the evacuation of Kahding by H. M. 5th Bombay N. L. I. during the late campaign against the Taiping rebels, which is equally false and exaggerated in its details; and charging the officers and men of the detachment that garrisoned the place, with displaying on the occasion "the meanest cowardice conceivable," and other choice epithets so frequently indulged in by the Editor of that journal. As far as the respectable portion of the foreign community in China rely upon that statement, especially in Shanghai, we have no doubt that it will be taken as a worthless and malicious account. But readers at a distance, in India and England especially, where the report will be of interest may credit the assertions, unless they are contradicted. We have inquired into the matter and obtained the following facts in refutation of the statement, the truth of which we can vouch for:—

Where it mentions that the soldiers left their camp equipage behind, it is sufficient to say that they never could have done so, from the simple fact that they had none to leave. In stating "that the garrison displayed the meanest cowardice," the Editor has published a gross falsehood, as the men were only too anxious to have a brush with the rebels, but they never had an opportunity. The only attacks made by the enemy on Kahding, being at the East Gate, which was held by the French and on the West Gate, held by Ward's troops. The statement that the men of the 5th had bagged some loot, is likewise untrue, as they had no opportunity of getting any; and the commanding officer and subalterns will vouch for the fact that not a single man had any when the detachment evacuated the city. Moreover, they were not furnished with coolies to carry their kits, as the whole of the Coolie Corps, sent out with the relieving force were employed in carrying government stores, ammunition, and assisting in tracking the flotilla, so that not one was available for the transport of the men's kits. The commanding officer had therefore, to press the Imperialist soldiers into the service to carry them; and it was through these men dropping them on the line of march that they were lost. Thus the whole of that part of the article regarding the men abandoning their kits is false; and so is that concerning their carrying loot, from the fact that they had none to carry. The only portion of the article in which there is any truth, is regarding the repayment of their kits from the prize fund, and that is greatly exaggerated, as the amount received was not £2,000 sterling as stated but $4,600. This refunding the men for the loss of their kits, was done by a committee of superior officers, with which Major Taylor had nothing to do. Regarding the rice left in the city, the value given, is grossly exaggerated; and as strict orders had been given that nothing should be burnt, as much rice as possible was thrown into the canal, and an attempt was made to fire the remainder which was burning when the troops left. The relieving force marched in about 9 o'clock in the morning, and the place was evacuated at 2 P.M. the same day, so that there was little time to do every thing: such as dismounting and destroying guns, of which nearly every one was spiked, or thrown into the ditch.

Such is the plain unvarnished account of this affair, which has been so grossly misrepresented in the columns of the Hongkong *Daily Press*.

FIRE AT NAGASAKI.

BY recent arrivals from Nagasaki we have dates to the 14th December, with the following communication descriptive of a fire on the premises of Messrs. Glover & Co., which fortunately was extinguished without doing much damage; and reflecting much credit on the foreign residents who gave assistance in saving a neighbour's house and property:—

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—On the morning of the 5th inst., a fire occurred on the premises occupied by Messrs. Glover & Co., but happily unattended with any very serious result.

About 9 o'clock, smoke was first seen issuing from the roof of the kitchen which formed part of a stack of buildings comprising compradore's offices and rooms, and coolies rooms. This line of buildings ran from Messrs. Glover's offices to their godown, at right angles to both, a space of a few feet disconnecting them however, from the main buildings. In a few minutes the unusual alarm of "Fire in the Settlement!" was raised and every member of the community turned out and hastened to the spot. Messrs. Dent & Co.'s engine, which was at hand in the adjoining compound, was immediately at work, and did right good service throughout the affair. Two other engines, belonging to Messrs. Baudwin and Kniffler of Desima were also promptly on the spot, and as it was high water at the time and there was no lack of hands, the fire stood in a fair way of being speedily extinguished.

Fortunately, also, the wind, which for some days before had been blowing steadily and somewhat strongly from the North, lulled so that there was little if any apprehension for the safety of the godown. Most opportunely a body of men were landed from H. N. M. str. *Admiral Koopman*, and another body from the Russian transport *Saghalien*, who immediately went to work with their hatchets, and it is only due to these men to say that they worked most heartily, and did the demolition part most effectually—chopping away at the supports after the manner of sailors, without paying the slightest heed to salt water, burning rafters, and dropping tiles. I regret to say that one casualty occurred to a Dutch sailor, from a fall through the roof, but the injuries he received prove of no very serious character.

The whole of the Foreign community were present, and rendered most effective assistance; and I may be pardoned perhaps the little vanity of a resident, in here remarking on that thorough feeling of good fellowship, which exists amongst the inhabitants of this place. More than one rising young merchant was seen taking his turn at the hose, and if he failed a little in direction, he made up in

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energy. I learn that Nagasaki is shortly going to furnish a Volunteer Corp, in which case it is to be hoped the members will have more skill with the *rifle than* with the hose, otherwise they will certainly be "potting" one another to an alarming extent. Every body however, took his saline draught with the utmost good temper, and in fact seemed rather to prefer it.

One or two amusing little episodes occurred which created some merriment. Our friend A-lum was most disconsolate at seeing his "penates" literally going to blazes, and besought the assistance of bystanders to recover his shoes. "Never mind, A-lum, you shall have another pair and a new suit of clothes too, dragon pattern if you like." Another Chinaman, well known both here and in Shanghai (and why should we hide thy head under a bushel Mr. Took-chai, for it's not by any means a bad one) was seen freely dispensing dollars to the crowd, apparently with the idea that dollars can do everything, even to the extinguishing of a fire—perhaps you are not so far out Mr. Took-chai, though it may be a dangerous precedent with these Japanese.

When the fire was nearly over, a message came down from the Governor of Nagasaki, to say that he was coming "in state" to extinguish it, accompanied by his followers in armour arrayed: but on learning that the fire was out, His Excellency sent only his congratulations. The superintendent of native Police with his staff, all handsomely got up, appeared on the scene of action, with a plan of the premises already prepared, and showing where the fire originated, &c. This gentleman also undertook the examination of the cook, which resulted in the usual number of Japanese "cross questions and crooked answers."

As a proof of the growing good feeling between natives and foreigners, I may mention that immediately upon the breaking out of the fire, a native merchant sent half a dozen boats to convey away the goods, if necessary, and some hundreds of "Tempos" to distribute to the coolies.

It is most satisfactory to be able to state that not a single theft took place on this occasion, which, considering the mass of people collected, is a matter of considerable surprise, for these Japanese are sadly troubled with itching palms. I mean in other than a "cutaneous" sense.

I remain,
Your Obdt. Servant,
H.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

THE following important hydrographical notice to mariners navigating Japanese waters, has been handed to us by the Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce; which was forwarded to that body per last English Mail by Captain Ward of H. M. S. *Actæon,* for the information of this community; and which we have much satisfaction in publishing:—

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

JAPAN ISLANDS.

The Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 2° 20' West in 1862.

ELMSTONE ROCK.—A dangerous shoal, named Elmstone rock after the Master of the Merchant vessel who was first to report its existence, has been found off the west shore of Nipon. It has been examined by Commander H. A. Reilly, of H.M.S. *Pioneer,* who found only 10 feet in its shoalest part at low water springs, from which the east extreme of Kami saki bears N. by E. ½ E., the south extreme of northern shore of Uraga cove W. ½ N., and the Plymouth rocks S. by W. To avoid it do not bring Kami saki eastward of N. ½ E., or the Plymouth rocks southward of S. by W. ¾ W.*

THE URAGA CHANNEL has lately been surveyed by Commander J. Ward, of H.M.S. *Actæon.* There are rocks off both shores, but by giving the land a berth of 2 miles will clear all danger. Cape Sagami may however be rounded at a mile, and Kami saki at half a mile. No dangers were found off Su saki, but the soundings obtained were very irregular, and a strong tidal overfall was seen on both tides.

Vessels bound to Yedo from the south-west, after passing 1½ miles eastward of Mikomoto (Rock island), should steer N.E. ¼ E., which will lead about 4 miles north-west of Oho sima (Vries island); from thence, the course and distance to the middle of the entrance of Uraga channel is N.E. by E. ¼ E. 22 miles. Great caution *must, however, be observed when* approaching Cape Sagami, as a strong indraught has always been experienced into Wodawara bay. From 1½ miles off the south-east point of Oho sima to the middle of the channel, the course is N.N.E. ½ E., and the distance 26 miles.

LIGHT.—A light has always been found on the west end of Siroga sima, the island lying off Sakura point, at 3½ miles westward of Cape Sagami. It is a wood fire burnt in an open shed, and when requiring to be replenished the flame becomes dim or temporarily obscured, sometimes for the space of half an hour, especially when the fuel is damp from the rain. In clear weather it is seen from a distance of 10 to 15 miles.

CAUTION.—As a light has sometimes been seen on Su saki, the east point of entrance to the Uraga channel, care must be taken not to mistake it for the above light. The mariner is also cautioned to be on his guard in using the present Admiralty Chart of Japan, No. 2347, or any other published Chart of that country, as from the recent partial survey of these islands by Commander Ward it has been found that the coast line is incorrect, both in configuration and in position, especially in longitude, which on the west coast is from 10 to 12 miles too far west. A new chart, based on the information collected on this survey, is in course of preparation, together with plans of several harbours, including the Bay of Yedo, with adjoin*ing coast line, and the* Seto Utsi or Inland Sea (commonly called Suwonada), with its east and west approaches.

ROCK OF CAPE KING.—Vessels navigating between Yedo and Hakodadi must be careful not to approach the south-east coast of Nipon in the vicinity of Cape King nearer than 3 miles, as some dangerous uneven rocky ground was found by Commander Ward in that neighbourhood. The least water obtained was 3 fathoms, from which the south extreme of Su saki bore N.N.W. ¾ W., the summit of Cape Nina (nearest high land) N.E. by E. ¼ E., and the extreme of land (a low promontory south of Cape King) E. ¼ S.; but as heavy rollers were seen in the immediate vicinity, it is probable that less water may be found.

On approaching this shoal from the southward, the soundings rapidly decreased from 20 fathoms to 15, 9, and 3 fathoms; at the latter depth the bottom was distinctly seen. To avoid it when bound to the northward, do not bring Su saki westward of N. by W. until the east extreme of land *seen* bears E.N.E.; when bound from the northward do not approach the land nearer than to bring *the above east extreme on the bearing of* E.N.E. until Su saki bears N. by W.

LADY INGLIS REEF, on which a vessel of that name is said to have been wrecked in December 1859, is stated bp the Master, Mr. H. Twizell of Shields, to lie about S.S.E. 6 miles from Omae saki, south coast of Nipon. Its exact position was not ascertained, as the vessel soon broke up and there was barely time to save the crew in the long boat. It appeared to be a quarter of a mile in extent, and only parts showed at low water. A few hours after a native junk, it is said, struck on the same reef outside the wreck, and rolling off into deep water, sunk with all hands.

As this reef, and also the Portsmouth breakers, lie in the direct route of vessels bound to Simoda and Yedo from the westward, a good look out should be kept, and more than ordinary care taken when approaching their locality. The position of the reef being doubtful, mariners are requested to obtain information respecting it, which may easily be done by a passing vessel in favourable weather, as parts of it being dry at low water the reef must nearly always show itself by breakers. The place assigned on the chart to the Portsmouth breakers has been sailed over by H.M. ships, at one time when there was a high sea, but no danger has been seen.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 17th July, 1862.

* See Admiralty Charts:—Yedo Bay and Harbour, No 2657, scale m = 1 inch, on which this rock has been inserted; and Japan, No. 2347, scale m = 0 4 of an inch.
5352, E. & S.—7/62.

VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

(Continued from No. 646.)

Probabilities that if the facts which have transpired regarding vaccination had been known at the time, it would never have been adopted.

Had the facts which transpired a few years afterwards, connected with vaccination, been known within a recent period of its being submitted to the notice of the *medical profession*, it is improbable that it would have been more favourably received than the views of Jenner were in early life by the medical men residing in the district where the popular belief about cow-pox, originated—who, according to Dr. Barron were fully aware of the reported influence of cow-pox, and in the habit of saying to Jenner "We have all heard of what you mention, and we have seen examples which certainly do give some sort of countenance to the notion to which you allude, but we have also known cases of a perfectly different nature. Many who were reported to have had the cow-pox, having subsequently caught the small-pox. The supposed prophylactic powers probably therefore depend upon some peculiarity in the *constitution of the* individual who has escaped the small-pox; and not on any efficacy of that disorder which they may have received from the cow. In short the evidence is altogether so inconclusive and unsatisfactory, that we put no value on it, and cannot think that it will lead to any thing, but uncertainty and disappointments." Observations such as these Jenner encountered from the the commencement of his inquiries The subsequent history of small-pox has certainly fully justified them, and looking at the present aspect of affairs they seem prophetic.

Vaccination accepted by the profession and the public under an erroneous belief.

Vaccination was accepted by the profession and the public under the belief that it secured perfect immunity *from small-pox*. A few years, however, served to dispel the delusion, numerous instances occurring of the disease attacking protected individuals, and amongst them some who had been vaccinated by Jenner himself. Still the profession adhered to the practice, because since its acceptance, small-pox had become comparatively rare and it was therefore viewed as, though not an absolute, still as a very powerful protecting agent. About this time (1811). The Honourable Robert Grosvener who had been vaccinated ten years previously by Jenner, had a very severe attack of small-pox.

Frequent occurrence of facts showing the fallacy of vaccination.

It appears to me unaccountable how the facts which were constantly transpiring with reference to vaccination, failed to rouse the attention of the profession and excite fresh inquiry into the soundness of its doctrines. For instance, in Jenner's life by Barron it is recorded that—"On the 5th of the same month (April 1811) His Royal Highness the Duke of York sent a message to Dr. Jenner to request him to go to Colchester to vaccinate the 85th Regiment. He could not himself obey the request, but he dispatched his nephew, George Jenner, who set off on the 25th. He could scarcely have entered upon an undertaking more annoying to himself or more inauspicious to the character of vaccination, than he encountered in his attempts to vaccinate the 85th Regiment. He was under the necessity of waiting a considerable time before he could communicate the disease to any one. He found the whole of the Regiment, together with the women and children, labouring under the itch. He commenced his inoculations, but they all proved unsuccessful. On the 2nd May he found that one child had taken the cow-pox, and he adds that 'all the men are cured of itch, and in two days will be washed and fit for inoculation' These anticipations proved rather premature, for he observed on the 13th May that he could not succeed in communicating the true cow-pox to those whose constitutions had been under the influence of the itch." From this

The fact of cutaneous diseases interfering with the ordinary course of vaccination, throws important light on the origin of the popular belief in respect to the protective influence of cow-pox.

the inference is, that as itch proves a protection against the modified small pox poison, so would it have been found equally efficacious had inoculation with ordinary variolar matter been tried. And it further seems to me to give an important insight into the origin of the popular belief on which vaccination is founded; namely, that any diseased action which determines to the skin and sets up a depurating surface thereon, confers a temporary immunity from ordinary attacks of small-pox. Hence it can be readily understood, how, during periods when small-pox prevailed in the Gloucestershire dairies, such of the milkers as had eruptions, or even chaps on their hands, when exposed to the contagion of small-pox either resisted it altogether for the time, or if attacked by it, that the poison was prevented accumulating and displaying itself in the ordinary way, being at once determined to the eliminatory surface already established, and which explains the failure of the Colchester vaccination; with reference to which Dr. Barron further remarks. "It ap-

Erroneous conclusions deduced by Jenner from the preceding.

pears to me of moment to allude to these occurrences, because they afford very convincing proofs of the truth of a doctrine which Jenner subsequently and invariably maintained to the last hour of his life, namely, that any cutaneous disease, however slight in appearance was capable of interfering with the regular course of the cow-pox and of preventing it from exercising its full protecting influences. The occurrences at Colchester ought to have great weight, and induce medical men to pay more attention to his directions on this subject than they have done. Though Jenner could not himself undertake to vaccinate the Regiment at Colchester, he went twice to this place to inspect the progress of the practice." It is difficult to over estimate the gigantic source of sanitar evil

Dangers they originate.

which such a precept involves, based as it is on totally erroneous views regarding the laws which regulate the action of poisons within the animal economy. Before proceeding further, to make this statement as intelligible as possible, it is necessary that I should place before the reader what vaccination as a physical process really is, which I doubt if the mass who practice it, have any very definite notions on.

Vaccination and what it really is.

Matter the product of disease in the cow, and matter taken from the pustules of a disease affecting the heels of horses, popularly known as the grease, constitute the primary sources from which vaccine matter has been procured. Cow-pox poison is believed to be identical with that of small-pox, only modified by having circulated in *the blood of the cow. The grease is believed* to be the primary source of cow-pox conveyed to the cows by contagion through stablemen employed as milkers.* The grease therefore is small-pox in the horse—and in my opinion probably identical in respect to constitutional origin with the formidable contagious disease which prevails amongst horses, known as the glanders. Differing only from it, in attacking the heels in place of the nostrils and air passages; the same way as the Gloucester milkers frequently had modified small-pox on their hands in place ofupon their faces. A third source of supply was small-pox procured from the cow, which was propagated to the human species from Jenner's own son in the first instances whose premature death has been already noticed.

The operation and its physical results.

The operation of vaccination is a very simple one, consisting of disorganising a minute surface of skin with a lancet, the point of which has been impregnated with vaccine matter. This operation when it is what is called successful, consists of the gradual development at the point of introduction, of pustules containing the same matter in a highly multiplied form, which at once demonstrates the poison to possess the power of germinating when introduced into the body—the process going on during its circuit within the current of the circulation into which it has been conveyed by absorption from the place of vaccination in the same manner as occurs in inoculation with ordinary small-pox. Fortunately for the larger proportion of those thus vaccinated, it makes its exit from the system by the disorganised surface through which it was introduced. Now it ought to be apparent to those having even a superficial acquaintance *with the principles of medicine, more especially* with that important section of it, relating to the elective affinities which certain blood poisons have for certain localities in our bodies, † that it is no proof whatever that vaccine matter has not taken effect (in as far as relates to its having entered the system and undergone its process of development) because the characteristic pustule has not appeared on the arm or whatever spot was selected for the operation, inasmuch as there may exist internal organs having a stronger predisposition to become the seat of morbid action than the points of inoculation on the surface of the body, and the real facts connected with matter not taking, is simply, *that it has not made its exit from the system by the broken skin through which it was introduced.* No guarantee possibly can be given that the poison in its multiplied form is not shut up within the organism, there remaining for any indefinite time forming a nucleus for a future morbific action. Now that I understand the subject better than I did, I can call to recollection having on several occasions seen diseases of latent character and obscure origin occur in children, after the operation of vaccination had been apparently unsuccessfully performed.

Practical illustrations of the erroneous views of Jenner in relation to the connection existing between failure of vaccination and the presence of skin disease.

Having thus endeavoured to convey my views respecting what vaccination really is, I shall return to a consideration of Jenners belief that the existence of any cutaneous affection however slight, interfered with the constitutional effect of the cow-pox. In reference to this question Dr. Barron quotes a letter addressed to Dr Jenner from Edinburgh, by Sir Matthew Tierney dated 15th April 1800, wherein he states—"Mr. Anderson of Leith vaccinated since May last 150 persons, in all of whom its progress was much milder than it has been observed to be in England, but he has observed some curious phenomena in its progress; having had three children at different times under its influences *whose cuticle was abraded* at different parts of the body; in one by a form of eruption on the back. *He observed pustules to appear on those parts from which he took matter, and produced the disease in others with it.* In no case where the cuticle was sound, did he observe pustules or eruption. I asked him naturally if it was not possible the matter from the puncture might have been applied to these parts in dressing or undressing; but he did not seem to think this could be the case" No further notice is taken of these deviations from the ordinary course of cow-pox, a rational appreciation of which, ought to have made the dangers attending vaccination at once apparent

Proofs of the humoral action and course of vaccine poison.

They furnish to my mind most unequivocal proof of the cow-pox poison introduced into the system by a puncture on the arm traversing the body with the blood, in the ordinary course of its circulation—there germinating and in its multiplied form, accumulating in the shape of characteristic pustules on broken surfaces at a distance from where the acts of poisoning occurred—in one of them the broken surface described as already the seat of a specific disease. In the instances in question the individual predispositions to local disease (on morbid action being established in the blood) at the time fortunately happened to exist on the skin—had they been within the body, the probabilities are that no external manifestation would have been present, but the determination of the variolar poison similar to that which the case of Jenner's eldest son furnishes a melancholy illustration of.

Facts apart from theory shew the dangers of indiscriminate vaccination.

Apart altogether from any theory in connection with the preceding facts—these which are apparent on the face of the statement are serious enough—here undoubted proof exists of a medical man not only acknowledging, but taking credit for propagating by inoculation matter taken from a pre-existing cutaneous disease probably of scrofulous or congenitally syphilitic origin—and the proceeding to all appearances viewed by the medical profession as a justifiable one. The facts appear to me to offer the most convincing proof of the danger of vaccination demonstrating as they do, that if there is a weaker point in the system, than the one at which the poison was introduced, it will settle on that in preference, and which, should it be an internal organ, thus become pent up in the body, affording to my mind a rational explanation why mortality is so much greater amongst the apparently unprotected—*protection being decided for or against the individual according or not as the marks of vaccination are present on the skin.* Now I ask how, in the

Fallacy of supposing that the system has not been impregnated with the cow-pox poison because there may be no pustules produced at the points of vaccination.

name of reason, in the face of such facts as those just adduced, in the face of hundreds of others of a similar nature that can be adduced, it is possible to assume that the system has not been under the influence of cow-pox introduced in the ordinary way by vaccination, because there are no marks visible externally. This fact once rationally appreciated, it becomes easy to understand why more people die from small-pox without vaccination marks than with them It is not the eruption on the skin that constitutes the danger of small-pox, it is the settlement of the disease on internal organs, and in the bulk of the unsuccessfully vaccinated, when their systems come under the influence of the exciting causes of true small-pox, the blood disease will take the same determination in the first instance, as the vaccine matter did, the force of the disease thus falling internally and on the skin only secondarily.—*hence the danger of the disease becomes* proportionally greater. The failure of young Jenner to vaccinate the 85th Regt. illustrates the operation of this natural law on a very extensive scale. The vaccine matter to all appearance after ripening in the current of the circulation having a greater affinity for the itch spots, than the disorganised points of healthy skin by which it was introduced. There is another danger connected with vaccination which has totally escaped the notice of the profession, and that is, the absence of any security, that, because the characteristic vesicles have formed on the vaccination spots, *these have been sufficient to remove from the* system all the vaccine matter that has been developed therein Facts show that this is not the case, and the following extract from Dr. Watson's Lectures on the practice of medicine is the most ready illustration I have at hand.

Illustration tending to render it probable that vaccine matter introduced in the ordinary way may not be all expelled and remain for an indefinite time pent up in the system.

It appears as a note, to the following passage in one of his lectures on hydrophobia. "The poison of hydrophobia may be detained in temporary and precarious union with some of the animal tissues, just as I shall hereafter show you the poison of lead may be. The following curious statement bearing upon this obscure but interesting question, I find in the monthly Journal of Medical Science for November, 1853, quoted by Mr. Grove from the Medico Chirurgical Review;—A girl aged fourteen years was seized with influenza. She complained of pain in each arm at the spots where, when an infant she had been vaccinated; and in fact in these localities vaccine vesicles now become perfectly developed. An elder sister was re-vaccinated with the lymph hence obtained; beautiful vesicles formed and ran a normal course." Every step further in the question of vaccination opens up new and unlooked for sources of evil, and physical degeneration of race.

Frequency with which counter-irritation develops pustules exactly like those of vaccination.

In connection with this part of the subject, since adopting the anticipatory treatment of disease, I have been much struck with the frequency with which characteristic vaccine vesicles have appeared like islands amongst other forms of eruption which the cutaneous treatment has brought out. I have seen upwards of fifty cases of the kind, the number of vaccine vesicles varying from two or three to thirty and forty—in some few cases the eruption entirely consisting of them. Now the

Uncertain origin of the vaccine pustules.

systemic origin of these vaccine pustules involves a question of no ordinary interest and importance; either a disease presenting no cognizable difference from cow-pox exists in a dormant state in the human system, or the cow-pox which has been artificially introduced into it, has not been at all—or very partially eliminated from it One or other of these it must be for this reason that the number of these characteristic vaccine pustules capable of being brought out by Tartar Emetic or Croton oil is always limited, a certain number of them appear, and then continued friction ceases to produce any more; proving them to be of purely systemic origin and in no way specially resulting from the cutaneous applications

Dangers of vaccination resulting from what hitherto has been supposed to be non-vaccination.

The dangers of vaccination as dependent on what has hitherto been supposed to constitute non—vaccination, cannot be overrated, inasmuch as, I repeat the absence of the ordinary scar never can be a proof that that the blood of the person has not been contaminated by cow-pox; as the matter generated on absorption may not have made its exit from the system at the same place that it entered, but from constitutional predisposition to internal derangement: in other words the existence of a part more predisposed to take an diseased action than the skin, the products of vaccination are thrown out within the body, and hence I believe to be explained the greater mortality amongst those whose systems apparently have never been affected by cow-pox.

Absence of vaccination scars no proof that the individual has not been vaccinated.

It is also stated that more people in whom marks of vaccination are wanting became victims of small-pox, but again there is an absence of proof to show that they have not been vaccinated, and that the cow-pox virus has not lain dormant in their systems until lit up into activity by an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, and the leaven thus artificially introduced be the means of giving small-pox to thousands that otherwise would have enjoyed immunity from it.

Prevalence of small-pox in countries where vaccination is compulsory.

When we look at facts such as those recently recorded in countries where vaccination has been for many years compulsory it is difficult to come to any other conclusion; because it would seem that while numbers of people are apparently insusceptible of the vaccine virus, they continue morbidly susceptible of the analogous poison of small-pox, when that disease prevails epidemically; hence I think facts argue not only against compulsory vaccination, but against vaccination altogether, as there never can be any security as to the course the poison will take, when once introduced into the current of the circulation.

Compulsory vaccination in Prussia.

In Prussia for instance where vaccination has long been compulsory, in the year 1858, thirty thousand eight hundred and forty-three cases occurred of which number 2,789 were fatal: a mortality in fact of 90 in the thousand. How far short results have fallen of the anticipations formed at an earlier period in the history of vaccination—hear Dr Barron, writing about a quarter of a century previously. "The effect of vaccination is clear and distinct, and is admirably exhibited in Prussia which seems to have got the start of most other European kingdoms In 1820 and 1821, the deaths from small-pox were 3,137, which in a population of twenty-three millions, gives one in every 7,204, while in France in 1818 and 1819, it was one in 4,518" Thus it will be seen, that in Prussia, where vaccination has been more carefully watched over by the State than in any other country in the world, the mortality from small-pox in the year 1858, was nearly as great as the aggregate mortality of the two years quoted by Dr. Barron. Surely such facts cannot be said to argue favourably for vaccination It is hardly necessary that we should look for illustrations of the failure of vaccination to foreign countries; they are sufficiently numerous in the history of our own, and at dates, when neither neglect of the practice nor deterioration in the character of the protecting agent admitted of being advanced in explanation of the return of small-pox. Dr. Barron has recorded that—"Small-pox was nearly as prevalent in London in the year 1825, as during any of the three great epidemics of the preceding century. The admissions into hospital were more numerous than in any year since 1796, when according to the bills of mortality 3549, died of small-pox." Now this fact, diametrically opposed to the belief on which the profession and the public accepted vaccination, nevertheless is made to prove the success of the practice, for the reason only, that while the mortality was great amongst those without vaccination marks, it was comparatively small amongst those who had them.

(To be continued.)

* Respecting this belief of Jenner's about the identity of the grease and cow-pox, Dr Barron states; "Mr. Tanner has the merit of proving the truth of this doctrine, he succeeded in communicating the disease to the cow by inserting some liquid matter taken from the heel of the horse. This produced on the teat of the cow a complete vaccine pustule "from handling the cows teats." He observes I became infected myself and had two pustules on my hand, which brought on inflammation and made me unwell for several days. The matter from the cow and my own hand proved efficacious in infecting both human subjects and cattle."

† I might have added also the constitutional predisposition which exists in a very marked degree in different individuals to be variously affected by the same morbific influence; for instance exposure to malaria, which it is common to see affect several people at the same time and in a similar manner as far as relates to the developing of the constitutional symptoms (intense cold succeeded by burning fever) but until the local determination or crisis occurs, the disease is not viewed as having declared itself. In one person, a copious perspiration bursts forth from the skin, and the attack is called ague, in a second, eliminative action is established from the surface of the intestinal tube and diarrhœa becomes the name, while in a third, the predisposition to eliminate the products of the malarious paroxism lies with the respiratory organs, and we have pulmonary dropsy or bronchitis as a result—all three, in origin identical, differing from each other only, in the individual predispositions to local derangement.

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INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.
have just landed ex P. & O. Steamer,

A Choice assortment of London made Jewellery, consisting of Bracelets, Brooches Ear-rings, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, Guards, Albert Chains, &c., &c.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders of elegant shapes, also, Best Turkish Tobacco.

Paris and London made fancy Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

10ja Shanghai, 13th December, 1862.

FOR SALE.

2 Four-wheel Carriages, with Silver mounted Harness complete.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols.	$13 00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,..	2 00
William's MAPS OF CHINA, $1 and	2 00
William's TONIC DICTIONARY...	7 00
William's MIDDLE KINGDOM,.....	5.00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry,	1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0 30
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS &c.	

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.
From 1st January 1863; or with earlier possession, if required.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN with Dwelling Rooms above, and a stone Treasury, a largepiece of vacant Land around and all well enclosed, bordering upon the Yang-tsze-kiang on the Han-yang side of the Han river.

The locality is a most healthful one, with a pleasing prospect.

Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 7th November, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold or Let a Desirable Residence possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow, River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.

Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th June, 1862.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold Two or Three Lots of Land suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to

FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

EUROPEAN Families residing in China are most respectfully informed that the Sisters of Charity have opened, in addition to their Day-School, a Boarding School for young Ladies.

The building recently raised on the Caine Road—*to meet the wants of the Establishment*—cannot be excelled for beauty of position; it commands a fine view of the whole harbour, and is ample and well ventilated.

The staff of teachers consists of twelve European Ladies, who, considering the great expenses parents are put to in sending their children home for educational purposes, and the pain of separation thereby occasioned, have come to the determination of opening this School which will be inferior to none in Europe; and entirely adequate to the wants of the gentry resident in China.

The courses will comprise English, French, Portuguese, Italian, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music Vocal and Instrumental, Design, and all kinds of Needlework and Embroidery.

The fees will range from twelve to thirty dollars per month, in accordance with the number of accomplishments required by the pupil.

Full information may be had by corresponding with the Rev. Mother,

LUCY CUPIS,
Superioress of the Establishment.
Caine Road.
20de Hongkong, November, 1867.

[A *programme of the* Boys' School (*now being enlarged*) *is about to be published. The mercantile system of education is to be developed in all its branches, in these schools.*]

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, *comprising every comfort* and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and *Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with* every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS *having discovered that* several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble thoseof the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. forged: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 10th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

報新海上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*; and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

Price of Chinese Newspaper.—$ 4 per annum.

Terms of Advertisements.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.* n

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M to 1 P.M, after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as Marine Surveyor at this Port; Orders left at Thos. Hunt & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed Marine Surveyor for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World. The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and, as a general Family Medicine, have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the World. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Peking, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
Shanghai Medical Hall,
Sole Agents for Shanghai.
September 1st 1862.

CONGREVE WAR ROCKETS AND WARLIKE STORES.

PETER PRITCHARD, (Successor to the late Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve, Bart), manufactures every description of Ammunition.—Musket, Enfield and Pistol Ball cartridges; Portfires, Quill tubes, &c.

Manufacturer to the Honorable East India Company, and principal foreign Governments. Established 1819.

Works—West Ham Abbey, Stratford, Essex, E. Office—14 London Street, City E.C.

Agent in Shanghai—S. Mossman.
25au—63

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
Capital £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornaments, Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
JAMES GYE, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of Piles, Timber and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining Heard & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Shandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,
Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, Druggists, and Auctioneers.
BREAD AND BISCUITS BAKERS.
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

W. BUXEY,
Sailmaker,
Custom House Road.
A few doors from the Bund.

Flags, Tents and Awnings,
Made to Order.
14fo Shanghai, November 10th, 1862.

GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineer & Architect.
YEU-HAN.
tf November 7th, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office at Messrs. Bradwell Brook & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 till 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 10	B. L. Harriman	B bark		Barcley	Newcastle	June 10	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 12	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	Johnston	Ningpo	Dec 11	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 12	Rona	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	Hankow	.. 7	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 12	Gazelle	B. str.	329	Kerr	do	.. 6	Tea, &c.	Barnes Dallas
.. 12	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	Ningpo	.. 11	Sundries	Moses and Co
.. 12	Kiang-se	A. str.	574	Simmons	Hankow	.. 6		Russell and Co
.. 14	Fei-ma	B str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 14	Lizzie Boggs	A. bark	449	Diser				Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 15	Queen of the North	B. ship			Fuchau	.. 2	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 15	Emma Colvin	B. ship	560	King	Sydney			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 15	A Russ. Gun-boat							
.. 16	John & Mary	B. bark	197	Duncan	Hongkong	Nov 11	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 16	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingman	Swatow	.. 24	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 16	Elizabeth Kimball	A. ship	997	Grindle	New York		Coals	Order
.. 16	Shun-lee	B. str	341	Blow	Soonklong	Dec 15		Harkort and Co
.. 17	Alfred Ray	B. brig	199	Meades	Nagasaki	.. 9	General	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 17	M. of Londondery	B. ship	766	Kinney	Fuchau	.. 5	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Eclipse	B. schr	306	Camman	do	Nov 24	Lumber	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 17	Syrian	B. bark	228	Acker	Nagasaki	Dec 10	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 17	Greta	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Hongkong	Nov 13	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Nabob	A. bark	573	Thurston	New York	July 1	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Ta-Yung	B. str.	124	Smith	Ningpo			Oppert and Co
.. 17	Bouncer 98 [H M	g -boat		Creasy	Hankow			
.. 17	Louisa	A. str.	80	Pearson	Yang-tsze			
.. 17	Pembroke	A. str.	241	Watson	Hankow	Dec 12	General	Russell and Co
.. 18	Pedesta	Ha. bk	246	Angelbeck	Hongkong	Oct 29	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Sarah Chase	A. ship	570	Evans	Fuchau	Nov 30	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 18	Neville	B. ship	715	McFarlane	Sydney	Oct 22	Coals	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 18	Johanna Frederika	Du. sch	182	Collentew	Hakodadi	Nov 30	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Stirling	B bark	309	Bird	Fuchau	Dec 6	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 18	St Louis	B. bark	551	Gardner	New York	May 23	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Sovereign of India	B. ship	773	Scott	Cardiff	Aug 9	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 18	Jacob & Anna	Du. sch	218	Bonger	Nagasaki	Dec 9	General	Oppert and Co
.. 18	Black Prince	A. ship	1061	Chase	New York	July 6	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Zwaluw	Du. bg	260	Bloem				T. Kroes and Co
.. 18	Swatow	B. str.	145	Laen	T'sin & Chefoo			E. A. Reynolds
.. 18	Yang-tsze	B str.	700	Hardie	Kiukiang	Dec 15		Dent and Co

DEPARTURES.
From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
Dec 12	San Juan	Sla. bk	400	O'Ryan	Amoy	Sun., &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 12	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. brig	145	Croutse	Nagasaki	Silk, &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 12	Capreira	B. brig	756	Henderson	Hongkong	Cotton	Holliday, Wise and Co
.. 12	Clio	B brig	131	Armstrong	Taiwan	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 12	Stella Maris	Du. bg	301	Dykman	Nagasaki	Original	T. Kroes and Co
.. 12	Argus	B. str	161	Day	Chefoo	Op., &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 13	Paysan	A. str.	47	Cartwright	Ningpo	Ballast	Wheelock and Co
.. —	Washington	A. str.	87	Atwell	Kiukiang	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. —	Bogatyr [R. I. M.				Hongkong		
.. 12	Hong Liong	Du. bk	506	Buck	Amoy	Silk, &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 13	Pruth	B. bark	368	Reay	H'kong & W'po	C'ton, &c.	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 13	Northland	A. ship	916	Arey	Moulmain	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Harwood	B bark	462	Forsyth	London	C'ton, &c	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 13	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	West	Hankow	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Surprise	A. str	193	Pendleton	do	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 13	A. A. Eldridge	A bark	249	Bennett	Kanagawa	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 15	Carthage	B. str.	508	James	Chefoo	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 15	John T. Wright	A. str.	369	Bennett	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Howard and Co
.. 15	Sir George Grey	Ha. str	492	Moller	Hongkong	Silk, &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	Hankow	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 15	Ayrshire Lass	B. str.	66	Johnston	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 15	Fruiter	A bark	290	Webster	Nagasaki	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 15	Zwaluw	Du. bg	260	Bloem	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	T. Kroes and Co
.. 15	Suwa	Old. bk	300	Heptner	Amoy	Sun., &c	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 15	Britain's Pride	B. schr	144	Roberts	Nagasaki		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Mary Louis	A. bark	497	Jones	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Thos. Hunt and Co
.. 15	Earl of Chester	B. bark	517	Noncollis	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Gilman and Co
.. —	Golden Gate	A. bark	446	Thornhill	Taiwan	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. —	Blohm	Da. bk	249	Jespersen	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. —	Pearl	B. schr	114	Campbell	Ningpo		Chapman, King and Co
.. —	Quivive	B. schr	107	Brown	do		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 16	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	do	Opium	Moses and Co
.. 16	Contest	A. str.	194	Osborne	Chinkiang	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 16	Camden	A. bark	650	Mudgett	Fuchau	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 16	Hertha	Ha. bk	266	Tutein	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 16	Kingman	Ha. bk	202	Melu	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Hermoine	Da. bk	400	Berg			
.. 17	Morse	B. ship	629	Moore	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
.. 17	Clary	B. ship	669	Spencer	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Fratlee	A. str.	60	Walcott	Chinkiang	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 17	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Thomas	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Johnson and Co
.. 18	Paragon	A ship	700	Adamson	Swatow	C'ton, &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Wandering Wave	A. schr	154	Walsh	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	H. Leighton and Co
.. 18	Mermaid	A. ship	500	Mencom	New York	Tea, &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 18	Pacific	A. bark	481	Howard	Fuchau	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 18	Fruiterer	A. bark	522	Lawes	Nagasaki	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Marquis of Argyle	B. ship	515	Bellwood	Fuchau	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 18	Velox	B. ship	571	Howard	do	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Fire Cracker	A. str.	1040	Johnson	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 18	Panama	A. ship	430	Soule	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Havoc [H. M.	g.-boat		Poole			
.. 18	Waratah	B. str	256	Harris	Kiukiang	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. —	Sydney Ranger	A. lug	80		Hankow		Cowie and Co

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
A. O. Anderson	Dec 1	A. bark		Strömberg	Siemssen and Co		
Alfred Ray	Dec 17	B. brig	192	Mendes	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Alfred the Great	Nov 13						
Alma	Nov 23	A. schr	131	Moore	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	cld 19 inst
Amelie	Dec 6	Fr. bk		Drouian	Order		
Almena	June 26	A. bark	757	Peterson	Frazar and Co		
Anna	Dec 9	Old. bk	260	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co	New York	Early
Antipodes	Oct 22	B. bark	420	Rogers	A. Ellissen and Co		
Antipodes	Nov 24				Johnson and Co		
Appollina	Dec 5	B. brig	303	Weighill	Harkort and Co		
B. L. Harriman	Dec 10	B. bark		Barclay	Dow and Co		
Benefactress	Nov 15	A. bark		Eldred	Olyphant and Co		
Benjamin Howard	Dec 1	Da. sh	680	Klitgaard	Olyphant and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Berwick Walls	Oct 7	B. bark	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bhering	Dec 10	A. bark	376	Moyse	Augustine Heard and Co		
Bittern	Oct 11	B. bark	423	Taylorson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Blackburn	Nov 11	B. ship	954	Murphy	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	
Black Prince	Dec 18	A. ship	1061	Chase	Russell and Co		
Bombay	Nov 25	B. ship	937	Sillers	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Brierly Hill	Oct 30	B. ship	527	Crispe	Lindsay and Co		
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Henning	Augustine Heard and Co		
Carl Beyer	Nov 13	Swe bk	281	Hutthur	Geo. Barnet and Co	Amoy	Early
Catherina	Nov 22	Ha. bk	161	Kjer	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 10 inst
Ceasar & Helena	Nov 20	Ha. bg	350	Brolin	Order		
China	Dec 9	Ha. sch		Greiff	Siemssen and Co		
City of Durham	Dec 9	B. bark	376	Blackiock	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Cobang	Dec 6	B. bark	357	Smith	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	cld 19 inst
Colonsay	Nov 24	B. bark	236	Watson	Turner and Co	Melbourne	
Concurrent	Nov 24	Da. bk	239	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taiwan	cld 19 inst
Congo	Dec 8	Ha. bk	230	Dinse	Order		
Cora	Dec 6	A. bark	403	Candler	H. Fogg and Co		
Crest of the Wave	Oct 22	B ship	776	Steele	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	22d inst
Crystal	Oct 28	A. schr	83	Hicks			
Curlew	Dec 10	A. schr	227	Chapman	Frazar and Co		
Dannebrog	Dec 1	Da. bk	233	Hansen	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	Early
Daylight	July 30	Sla. sh	547	Sanger	Oppert and Co		
Dom Pedro II.	Dec 6	A. bark		Lewis	Augustine Heard and Co		
Dorothy	Oct 29	B. bark	439	Williams	Harkort and Co		
Duck	Nov 1	B. schr	155	Aitken	A. Ellissen and Co		
Eclipse	Dec 17	B. schr	306	Cannan	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Eleanor	Dec 4	B. bark	273	Deuchers	Order		
Elfin	Nov 9	B. str.	79	Purcell	Dent and Co		
Elizabeth Kimball	Dec 16	A. ship	997	Grindle	Order		
Emma	Dec 10	old. sch	167	Bunje	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Swatow	
Emma Colvin	Dec 15	B. ship	560	King	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Empress of India	Oct 11	B. ship	595	McMillan	Chapman, King and Co	London	1mdt.
Esk	Dec 7	B ship	404	Truscott	Dent and Co		
Esther	Dec 3	Ha. bg	130	Nissen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taiwan	cld 17 inst
Express	Aug 25	B. ship		Groome	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
Fawn	Dec 5	B. brig	145	Ryan	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	cld 18 inst
Foam	Nov 27	B. ship		Junis	Johnson and Co		
Fortuna	Dec 7	A. ship	651	Hansen	Order		
Friar Tuck	Dec 1	B. ship	662	Turnny	Gilman and Co		
Gazelle	Dec 12	B. str.	329	Kerr	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	22d inst
General Michiels	Dec 5	Du. bk	381	Wilde	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Georgiana	July 25	Fr. ship	466		Harkort and Co		
Glendower	Dec 8	B. bark	317	Walshaw	Lindsay and Co		
Golden West	June 2	A. ship	1042	Crandall	Russell and Co	New York	31st inst
Gorilla	Aug 5	B. ship	1200	Cockkill	Siemssen and Co		
Governor General	Sept 13	B. str	507	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Greta	Dec 17	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Great Britain	Dec 1	B. bark	500	Bannister	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Gresham	Nov 4	B. ship	965	Brayley	Dent and Co		
Hainan	Nov 25	Ha. bk	220	Schrader	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 18 inst
Hellespont	Dec 6	A. str.	330	Pilluel	Howard and Co		
Heroes of Alma	Oct 8	B. ship	708	Lass	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Hound	Dec 6	A. ship	713	Nash	Oppert and Co	Fuchau	Early
Illawarra	Dec 9	B. str	166	Torckler	A. Ellissen and Co		
Imina Brons	Dec 5	Ha. bk	456	Muller	Siemssen and Co		
Iron Prince	Oct 4	B. str.	128	Ivesson	E. A. Reynolds		
Isabella Ridley	Dec 9	B. bark	516	Watson	Chapman, King and Co		
Istamboul	Dec 9	B ship	1007	Pole	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
J. B. Ford	Oct 11	A. schr	273	Penny	H. Fogg and Co	Hongkong	cld 19 inst
Jacob & Anna	Dec 18	Du. sch	218	Bonger	Oppert and Co		
James Miller	Nov 27	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	To-day
John Banfield	Dec 1	B. bark	528	Sherris	Johnson and Co		
Johanna Frederika	Dec 15	Du. sch	182	Collentew	Siemssen and Co		
John & Mary	Dec 16	B. bark	197	Duncan	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
John Watt	Aug 26	A. ship	971	Winchell	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	Early
Juanpore	Nov 8	B. ship	459	King	Dent and Co		
Julia	Nov 24	B. bark	378	Morris	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Kaffer Chief	Nov 16	B. brig		Harper	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kate Cleather	Dec 1	B. ship	373	Johnson	H. Leighton and Co		
Kate Hastings	Dec 16	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Kathay	Sept 29	A. ship	1438	Hennell	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 19 inst
Kent	Nov 23	B. ship			A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Early
Kiang-se	Dec 12	A. str.	571	Simmons	Russell and Co	Hankow	cld 18 inst
Kim-hok-heiu	Dec 11	B. bark	250	Roberts	Order		
Kitty Simpson	Dec 4	A. bark	600	Mayo	Augustine Heard and Co		
Lee Min	Dec 9	B. str.	181	Grange	Fletcher and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
Lepanto	Nov 24	Spa. bg	223	Banisorda			
Lightfoot		B. lug	100	Payne	Edward Eaton	Ningpo	1mdt.
Lizzie Boggs	Dec 14	A. bark	449	Dixer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Lord Raglan	Dec 7	B. ship	477	Gillespie	Dow and Co		
Louisa	Dec 17	A. str.	80	Pearson			
M. of Londondery	Dec 17	B. ship	766	Kinney	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Madras	Dec 6	B. ship	1380	Lewers	Howard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Magnus	Nov 12	Swe. bg	182	Lindahl	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Malie	Nov 22	B. ship	540	Mirrielees	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Martaban	Nov 24						
Mary Capen	Dec 5	A. schr	195	Savory	Dow and Co		
Mary Keik	Nov 1	B schr	120	Burdett	J. Maitland and Co	Kiukiang	cld 9 inst
Melbourne	Aug 29	Hulk	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Melita	May 19	A. schr	134	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Melrose	Dec 9	B. bark	286	Husiu	Order		
Minerva	Oct 13	A. ship	408	Ayres	Russell and Co		
Mischief	Dec 10	B. bark	298	Walsh	Order		
Moonsoon	Sept 9	B. ship	1054	Corry	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Monarchy	Nov 11	B. ship	701	Day	Harkort and Co		
Nabob	Dec 17	A. bark	573	Thurston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Napoleon III.	Aug 29	B. ship	780	Dobbie	Birley, Worthington and Co	London	Early
Neville	Dec 18	B. ship	715	McFarlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	543	Spence	Harbor Master		
Nimrod	Dec 1	A. bark	262	Mather	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Old Colony	Oct 10	A. ship	899	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	
Omega	Nov 14	B. ship	765	Ballinghale	H. Leighton and Co	Hongkong	Early
Oneida	Oct 15	A. ship	420	Potter	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Ophir	Nov 28	B. bark	410	McGregor	Dow and Co	Fuchau	1mdt.
Oriental	Nov 28	B. bark	500	Masey	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Orinoco	Dec 10	Ha. bk	200	Krüttli	Siemssen and Co		
Orissa	Nov 4	B. bark	453	Henderson	Dow and Co	London	1mdt.
Patrician	Nov 28	B. ship	1139	Pain	Fletcher and Co		
Pembroke	Dec 17	A. str.	241	Watson	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	To-day
Persévérant	Dec 6	Fr. brig	221	Doucet	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	cld 19 inst
Phantom	Apr 25	A. schr	38	Godfrey	Frazar and Co		
Phillip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman	H. Fogg and Co		
Pedesta	Dec 18	Ha. bk	246	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Pons Æili	Sept 18	B. bark	427	Archibald	Rothwell, Love and Co		
Pudsey Dawson	Nov 30	B bark					
Queen Hortense	Dec 6	B bark		Cochrane	Order		
Queen of England	Nov 23	B. ship	1195	Nolan	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Queen of the North	Dec 15	B. ship			Fletcher and Co		
Queen's Own	Oct 10	B. bark	457	Flanagan	A. Ellissen and Co	London	Early
Radnagore	Nov 7	B. ship	727	Cook	Turner and Co		
Raphael	Dec 8	B. ship	390	Stewat	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
Rapido	Dec 1	B. bark	299	Lloyd	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Rattlesnake	Nov 29	A. bark	469	Harker	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	cld 19 inst
Robert Henderson	Nov 7	B. ship	552	Logan	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Rona	Dec 12	B. str.	784	Hutchinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	K'kiang, H'kow	To-day
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	Hogg Brothers		
Rosella	Oct 29	B. bark	203	Atkinson	Siemssen and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Rubicon	Nov 8	B. schr	197	Hosenson	A. Ellissen and Co	Amoy	Early
St. Louis	Dec 18	B. bark	551	Gardner	Russell and Co		
Samuel Stoddard	June 12	store sh	434	MacKay	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Sarah Chase	Dec 18	A. ship	370	Evans	Frazar and Co		
Shun-lee	Dec 16	B. str.	341	Blow	Harkort and Co		
Sirius	Dec 6	Sla. bk	280	Young	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Soberana	Nov 8	Spa. bk	411	Olano	João Barreto	Manila	1mdt.
Sophie	Dec 1	Ha. bg	228	Morten	Siemssen and Co	Taiwan	cld 17 inst
Southern Cross	Dec 3	B. ship	668	Manley	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sovereign of India	Dec 18	B. ship	773	Scott	Dent and Co		
Spray	Dec 6	A. schr	255	Friend	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 17 inst
Spirit of the North	Nov 24	B. ship	692		Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Stirling	Dec 18	B. bark	309	Bird	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Stornaway	Nov 30	B. ship		Clark			
Swatow	Dec 18	B. str.	145	Laen	E. A. Reynolds		
Syrian	Dec 17	B. bark	228	Acker	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Taontai	Nov 28	A. str.	167	Lovett	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Ta-Yung	Dec 17	B. str.	124	Smith	Oppert and Co	Ningpo	cld 17 inst
Tchapou		Fr. brig	148	Annokke	Vaucher, Frères		
Titan *Tug*	Aug 12	B. str.		Beal	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Troy	Oct 20	B. bark	700	Burrows	Dow and Co	Fuchau	cld 17 inst
Unrivalled	Oct 17	B. ship	700	Crawford	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Valetta	Nov 30	A. bark	475	Dawes	Frazar and Co	Taiwan	Early
Victoria	Nov 27	Ha. bk	316	Peterson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	Early
Volunteer	Nov 27	B. bark	419	Whitton	Fletcher and Co		
W. W. Smith	Nov 6	B. schr	666	Harris	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Willamette	Nov 19	Chi. str	83	Ward			
William the Fourth	Dec 7	B. str.	77	Robertson	A. Ellissen and Co		
Wm. Fairbairn	Oct 17	B. ship	1293	Allan	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	
Yang-tsze	Dec 18	B. str.	700	Hardie	Dent and Co		
Zealandia	Oct 30	B. ship	1032	Foster	Dent and Co		
Zwaluw	Dec 18	Du. bg	260	Bloem	T. Kroes and Co		

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